Reply of Government.—Discussed already. (*Vide* Budget discussion.)

SUBJECT No. 166.

Sanitary Inspectors for Village Improvement and Sanitary Works.

Mr. G. Ramaswamiengar, Gorur, Hassan Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—A Sanitary Inspector may be appointed to each taluk under the Village Improvement Scheme to supervise Village Improvement and Sanitary Works.

Reply of Government.—There is a scheme already under the consideration of Government and orders will issue soon.

DEVELOPMENT—MORAL AND MATERIAL.

EDUCATION.

(*Nos. 167 to 172.*)

SUBJECT No. 167.

Increase of pay to school-masters.

(1) Messrs. H. Krishna Rao, G. Hutcha Rao, H. Krishnappa of Koppa Taluk ; C. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur Taluk ; (2) Mr. Ramaswami Sastri, Yedatore Taluk ; (3) Messrs. Anantarajappa, Anantalakshminaranappa, Tumkur Taluk ; and Sanjeevappa, Koratagere Sub-Taluk ; (4) Messrs. Anantarajappa, Anantalakshminaranappa and Suryanarayana Setti, Tumkur Taluk and Sivananja Setti, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) Appreciable increase of pay may be granted to assistant masters in District and Taluk headquarters and village school masters in case they are not allowed to take up private tuition.

(2) The minimum pay of a school-master may be fixed at Rs. 15.

(3) The whole pay of a grant-in-aid school master may be met from State Funds.

(4) Some better arrangement may be made for the timely disbursement of pay to teachers in Village Schools,

Mr. Ramaswami Sastri.—The village school masters' starting pay may be fixed at Rs. 15 a month and grant-in-aid teachers given grain compensation allowance.

Reply of Government.—The village school masters' pay will be gradually increased. The question of granting grain compensation to grant-in-aid school masters is under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 168.

Private tuition by school-masters.

Messrs. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Seringapatam Taluk ; Seetharamiah, Hunsur Taluk, and A.V. Suryanarayana Chetty, Arkalgud Taluk.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao.—The Inspector-General of Education has issued a circular prohibiting school masters from undertaking private tuition and directing that if any school master wishes to take up any private tuition he should take the permission of the Inspector-General of Education. This circular has been treated as confidential. Under the circular a school master's pay should be withheld until he gives up the private tuition work, if any, which he may have undertaken. The reason for sending this circular is not clear. It is perhaps the fear that the masters who undertake private tuition will not be able to give sufficient time and energy to ther legitimate school work. Providence has not given the same capacity and intelligence to all students and some need tuition at home and those who can afford to spend more on their children's education generally engage a private tutor.

There have so far been no complaints from head-masters or Inspectors of Education that school work has suffered on account of teachers having private tuition work. Government have a right to expect that all those who are employed under them should so do their work that there shall be no room for complaint. This apparently has been done. There was therefore no justification for issuing this circular. The poor village school-masters cannot maintain their families—which are generally large—with the insignificant pay they receive from Government. By private tuition, the boys as well as the masters are benefited. Government are interested in every one being properly educated and private tuition helps in this. This circular is therefore very undesirable and Government in allowing this circular to be in force are putting teachers to great hardship. To say that private tuition work will leave a teacher tired and unfit for his work at school is no argument. A teacher no doubt should devote enough time to his school work but should he do nothing else? If that is the idea, teachers should not be allowed to attend to any domestic work or to teach their own children. And to follow the argument to its logical conclusion, it would be necessary to prohibit school-masters from marrying. Government should kindly give full consideration to all these matters and redress the hardship caused by the circular.

Mr. M. Krishnamurti Rao.—Have the Government enforced a similar rule in the other Government Departments? If not, why should a special rule be made in the Education Department?

Dewan.—The circular merely enforces an old rule.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao.—Yes, but it makes it very penal to have any private tuition and says that the Inspector-General's permission should be taken before a teacher undertakes private tuition.

Mr. M. Krishnamurti Rao.—If it is the old rule, the circular may be recalled and the old rule restored.

Reply of Government.—The Inspector-General has been advised to modify the circular so that the Inspecting Officers can give the permission. The old rule will be restored but it is a salutary rule and will be enforced.

SUBJECT No. 169.

Promotion of students from class to class.

Mr. A. V. Suryanarayana Chetty, Arkalgud Taluk.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao.—A circular was issued on the 20th August 1918 to all schools by the Inspector-General of Education that if a boy has properly attended the classes and is well-behaved he should be promoted to the next higher class. This is a strange idea. Examinations are generally conducted to pick out the candidates eligible for promotion. Regular attendance is not a sufficient reason for promotion. It is also laid down in the